

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”). As MasterObjects notes, judicial estoppel is an
2 equitable doctrine that precludes a party from gaining an advantage by asserting one
3 position, and then later taking to their benefit a clearly inconsistent position. See Rissetto
4 v. Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 343, 94 F.3d 597, 600-601 (9th Cir.1996). Judicial
5 estoppel applies if the prior proceeding was “quasi-judicial” in nature. Id. at 604. Even
6 though plaintiff has not cited authority applying judicial estoppel based on statements made
7 to the PTO, it has cited authority showing that courts (including the Ninth Circuit) have
8 characterized PTO proceedings as “quasi-judicial.” See, e.g., Chamberlain v. Isen, 779
9 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1985) (“PTO employees perform a ‘quasi-judicial’ function in
10 examining patent applications.”).

11 As an initial matter, MasterObjects has not yet identified any statements by Google
12 in this case that are “clearly inconsistent” with its statements to the PTO. Instead,
13 MasterObjects’ motion is based on speculation about positions that Google may potentially
14 take later in the case. While Google has served invalidity contentions identifying Kravets
15 as an invalidating prior art reference, it has not made any statements regarding Kravets in
16 front of this court. And to the extent that MasterObjects seeks a prophylactic order against
17 future possible inconsistent statements by Google, the court finds that plaintiff has not met
18 its burden of showing that there is “no genuine issue as to any material fact” as to the
19 estoppel effect of Google’s previous statements to the PTO. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a).

20 First, MasterObjects argues that Google should be estopped from arguing that
21 Kravets anticipates “retrieving search results for predicted queries.” In support of its
22 argument, MasterObjects cites to a statement by Google, made during the prosecution of
23 its own patents, that Kravets (in view of another prior art reference, referred to as
24 “Monteverde”) “does not include obtaining search results for predicted query completions.”
25 Dkt. 141, Ex. B at 15. The key dispute here centers around what Google meant by “search
26 results” in that statement, and whether it conflicts with Google’s position in this case. In
27 this case, Google’s position is that the term “search results,” as used in the MasterObjects
28 patents, refers only to the predicted search queries. That is, if a user were to type in the

1 letters “M-A-D” as part of a search query, the computer would retrieve a set of predicted full
2 search queries, such as “Mad Men” or “Madison Square Garden.” However, before the
3 PTO, Google used the term “search results” to refer to something different. Google
4 explained to the PTO that Kravets did disclose the prediction of full search queries based
5 on partial search queries, but did not disclose the retrieval of actual web content responsive
6 to those predicted search queries. Thus, in arguing to the PTO that Kravets did not
7 disclose “retrieving search results,” Google was defining “search results” as the actual web
8 content (as opposed to the predicted queries). Google thus argues that any perceived
9 inconsistency is explained by the different possible meanings of “search results.” In other
10 words, if “search results” refers only to the predicted search queries, then Kravets does
11 disclose “retrieving search results.” If “search results” refers to the actual web content
12 responsive to those queries, then Kravets does not disclose “retrieving search results.”

13 The court agrees that the term “search results” could have a different meaning in
14 this case, in the context of the patents-in-suit, than it had during prosecution of Google’s
15 patents. The court further notes that the term “search results” was not submitted for
16 construction in this case. For these reasons, the court finds that MasterObjects cannot
17 establish that there is “no genuine issue of material fact” as to the estoppel effect of
18 Google’s statements regarding Kravets’ disclosure of “retrieving search results for predicted
19 queries.”

20 Second, MasterObjects argues that Google should be estopped from arguing that
21 Kravets anticipates “a server-side cache containing prior queries and results thereto.”
22 MasterObjects’ brief is not clear in identifying the specific Google statements that support
23 this estoppel argument, but it appears that MasterObjects’ argument is based on Google’s
24 statements that “Kravets in view of Monteverde does not expressly disclose wherein
25 responding to receiving the portion of the search query further comprise[s] caching the
26 search results” and that “the existence of a cache at the server in Kravets does not teach
27 using a cache for predicted search results.” Dkt. 141, Ex. B at 12, 13. Here, again, there is
28 some confusion regarding the use of the term “search results.” During prosecution of its

1 patents, Google pointed out the different types of “search results” that could be stored in a
2 cache:

3 Applicants disagree that caching of search results as claimed here was
4 ‘commonly used’ at the time of Kravets and Monteverde. In this regard,
5 applicants note a key difference between caching of data that has already
6 been retrieved and used versus retrieving into cache memory for potential
7 future use (prefetching). For example, if one user issues a query for ‘Michael
8 Jackson,’ the query server retrieves the search results for that search query
and caches the search results so that the search results will be available
more quickly for the next user who searches for ‘Michael Jackson.’ While this
form of caching may be fairly common, caching of prefetched search results
for possible future queries appears to have been unknown prior to the present
application.

9 Id. at 12 (emphasis in original).

10 Google later explained that the “limited discussion of caching data in Kravets does
11 not constitute teaching of the general concept of prefetching search results for predicted
12 queries.” Id. at 13. Based on these statements, it appears that Google was willing to
13 concede that Kravets made some disclosure of a server-side cache. However, Google
14 drew a distinction between a server-side cache that stored search results (i.e., web
15 content) for search queries that the user had already run, versus a server-side cache that
16 stored search results for search queries that the user may run in the future. Google argued
17 that, even if Kravets disclosed the former, it did not disclose the latter. MasterObjects’
18 requested order, which refers only to “a server-side cache containing prior queries and
19 results thereto,” would erase the distinction between these two types of server-side
20 caches. As before, it is not clear that the term “search results” is used the same way in this
21 case than it was in Google’s PTO proceedings. Before the PTO, Google used the term
22 “search results” to refer only to the “prefetched” web content, responsive to search queries
23 that had not yet been run by the user. In this case, Google argues that “the data to be
24 cached in the patents-in-suit are ‘query strings previously communicated from the clients,
25 or content results previously returned from the server.’” Dkt. 150 at 8 (emphasis in
original). Because of these different uses of the term “search results,” MasterObjects
27 cannot establish that there is “no genuine issue of material fact” as to the estoppel effect of
28 Google’s statements regarding Kravets’ disclosure of “a server-side cache containing prior

1 queries and results thereto."

2 Thus, while MasterObjects has identified past statements by Google that could be
3 relevant to the present case, the court finds that MasterObjects' motion is premature as
4 brought. In prosecuting its own patents, Google took the position that Kravets did not
5 disclose the retrieval, or the server-side caching, of web content responsive to predicted
6 search queries. So far, Google has not taken an inconsistent position in this case, nor has
7 MasterObjects shown that Google's previous statements are directly applicable to this
8 case. MasterObjects' motion for partial summary judgment is DENIED.

9 Google has also filed a motion to seal exhibit 11 of its supporting declaration. As the
10 court stated at the hearing, Google did not narrowly tailor its sealing request to cover only
11 sealable material, and the motion to seal is thus DENIED. Moreover, as the exhibit was not
12 relied on by the court in ruling on this motion, a properly redacted version need not be filed.

14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

15 Dated: June 11, 2013



16 PHYLIS J. HAMILTON
17 United States District Judge

18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28